

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

MOVEMENTS INDICATING ACTIVITY.

Our Army Immensely Strengthened.

Rebel Pickets Still on the Virginia Side.

RECONNOISSANCE TO SHEPHERDSTOWN.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 29, 1862.

The following is from *The American's* report, dated "Camp of the 5th New-York Zouaves, near Sharpsburg, 29th:

The headquarters of Gen. McClellan were removed yesterday to a point three miles nearer Harper's Ferry. This movement may mean something, or it may have been made merely for convenience sake. At any rate, it is regarded here with some interest.

Harper's Ferry is now held in large force by our troops and is evidently regarded as an important point in the position of the army of the Potomac. Of other movements of troops taken place I shall say nothing, lest I trench upon the proper reserve that Gen. Halleck has imposed upon army correspondents.

Burnside's corps has not gone to Harper's Ferry. I may say, however, that all indications here bespeak renewed activity on the part of the army.

The Rebel accounts of the late battle create some disgust, but more amusement, among officers and soldiers. The army of the Potomac know who won the victory at South Mountain and Antietam.

They admit the stern resistance and earnest bravery of their antagonists, but the solid results of the fight were too decidedly with us to occasion them any trouble over the vapors of *The Richmond Dispatch* and *Whig*.

A ride from the center of the Army of the Potomac to its right wing, at Williamsport, gives one an impressive idea of the immense number of men and prodigious aggregation of material that have been brought together. For thirteen miles the eye never loses sight of camps.

At Williamsport there have been no active operations on either side. The Rebels continue to picket the Virginia side of the river, while our troops do the same on this side. As a general thing, there is elsewhere on the river, there is no firing between pickets—both sides, by mutual consent, abandoning this useless and murderous practice.

When in Hagerstown, a few days since, I gave a list of some distinguished Rebels who recorded their names at the Washington House. Among these was Dr. McLaughlin of Bradley Johnson's staff. This same individual a few days since crossed the river, and gave himself up to the pickets of the 8th Maryland Regiment.

He stated that he was utterly tired of the Rebel service, and would sooner be in Fort McHenry than with their army in Virginia. McLaughlin is a Marylander, and, I believe, formerly resided at Elliott's Mills. He brings news of the death of Albert Carroll, one of the sons of Charles Carroll, esq.

Early this morning a large force of cavalry crossed the Potomac at Blackburn's Ford, and moved off toward Shepherdstown. They have not returned when I close this letter. Our scouts visit Shepherdstown frequently by night, while Rebel cavalry still come there at night, the places being held by neither party. A number of Rebel wounded are there.

At Shepherdstown ferry, on this side of the Potomac, there are over two hundred wounded Rebel prisoners, guarded by the 91st Pennsylvania Regiment, and under care of three Rebel surgeons.

They have everything done for them that is possible—no service that is desired being refused by our surgeons or officers. But the hospital is a terrible place. The men are in the desperately-wounded class, and there is scarcely one who has not lost an arm or leg, or is not otherwise mutilated. Our men mingle freely with them, and are prompt and untiring in their willingness to aid them in any way that can give relief or comfort.

Harper's Ferry, which I reached this noon from Sharpsburg, is now the center of important movements. A firmly-constructed pontoon bridge already crosses the river, and the reconstruction of the railroad bridge is being pushed forward with all the expedition that can be gained by the employment of a large force of mechanics, under direction of the railroad company.

The completion of this bridge has an important connection with the movements of the army, as it would be impossible for it to move far into Virginia without a completed line of railway communication with its base of supplies.

It would be an easy thing to march our men, now rested and in fine condition, to Winchester or Martinsburg, but it would not be so easy to feed them after they were there. When the bridge is completed, and the railroad can be brought into use as the army advances, we shall see active operations resumed, and that time is not very distant.

Our advance is four or five miles out, and a Rebel force composed of two brigades of Louisiana and North Carolina troops are in our immediate front, and show a disposition to contest our further advance. A spirited cavalry and artillery skirmish took place this morning, in which our men did well, and drove the Rebels some distance.

A Rebel cavalry officer and a squad of men were captured in a house which was surrounded by our troops. He did not learn his name.

There are reports that the Rebels are fortifying both Winchester and Martinsburg, but they are not generally credited in military circles. A sudden Rebel dash on Cumberland is regarded as more probable, and measures have been taken to checkmate any such movement.

A Reconnaissance—Rebel Force at Charlestown—Main Body at Winchester—The Harper's Ferry Surrender—Gen. McClellan—Burnside's Corps and the Battle of Antietam.

From our special correspondent.

BOLIVIA HEIGHTS, NEAR HARPER'S FERRY, Saturday, Sept. 27, 1862.

The 5th and 6th Regulars, with Capt. Robertson's battery of horse artillery, went out yesterday on a reconnaissance, under command of Maj. Whiting of the 2d Cavalry. At Halfway, five miles, they encountered the enemy's pickets, and drove them in. Approaching within a mile and a half of Charlestown, they met the Rebels in force, with infantry, cavalry, and at least one battery. There was considerable picket firing, but no casualties on our side. The expedition, ascertaining that the enemy occupied Charlestown in force, returned, bringing five or six prisoners. Several of them rode horses branded "U. S.," which they said were captured at the first Bull Run.

The main body of the enemy is believed to be at Winchester, receiving heavy reinforcements. The entire Rebel army can subsist on the country in that vicinity for a month. The general belief is that Lee will wait for us to pursue him, but some of our corps commanders are persuaded that he will attack us here.

Such a contingency is well guarded against. An

attack now would be met with a determination to wipe out, as far as possible, the deep disgrace of the late surrender.

The feeling in the army is, that whoever ordered the evacuation of Maryland Heights, should be shot. That is so manifestly the key to the position, that almost the sole responsibility is upon the officer who gave it up without a struggle. It was like leaving the rim of a teacup to go down into the bottom of it for a defensive position. It is due the army, as well as the nation, that the affair should be thoroughly investigated, and the guilty officer promptly and severely punished.

Gen. McClellan was at Sandy Hook this morning. It is understood that his headquarters will be established on this side of the river during the day.

I see no indications of any early movement. The weather is delightful; the roads are dry and hard. In six weeks it will be time for the mud—an enemy to our advance almost as formidable as the Rebels.

There is a good deal of letter feeling in Gen. Burnside's corps about the inadequacy of the force given him for the duty he was expected to perform in the late battle, and the failure to send him reinforcements after his repeated and earnest requests. But Gen. McClellan, overlooking and directing the entire field, of course knew his necessities and possibilities better than those fighting with Burnside on the extreme left, which was so hotly and sorely pressed.

A. D. R.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 29, 1862.

Gen. Halleck has received the following dispatch: St. Louis, Sept. 29, 1862—9 p. m.

To Major-General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

SIR: Gen. Merrill reports that Col. Gilliam, of the Missouri State Militia, has captured Major Wells, Capt. Emory and Robinson, and Lieut. Morrison, with several privates, and important correspondence of the Rebels. Also, that on the 25th instant, with a detachment of the 9th Missouri State Militia, he routed a party of some fifty guerrillas, taking five prisoners, with a quantity of arms, horses, &c.

S. R. CURTIS, Major-General Capt. Dep't.

Skirmish with Guerrillas—Capture of Elliott Major.

HEPSON, Mo., Monday, Sept. 29, 1862.

Major Anderson, commanding a detachment of the 10th Missouri Militia, recently had a skirmish with guerrillas in Monroe County, routing two companies of them, and capturing the notorious guerrilla chief Elliott Major, and three of his party, together with some horses, arms, and camp equipage.

J. W. Merrill, lately of Foxdexter's band, was captured on the 21st, having entered the cars in disguise, and being recognized by persons present.

Gen. Merrill is informed by authority which he deems credible that Porter himself crossed the river on the night of the 21st from the lower part of Callaway County. Previous information indicated that he had gone in that direction, and had some force with him, but how much is not known.

Visit to the Louis Fortifications by Gen. Curtis—Arrival of the 33d Iowa—Assessment of Disloyalties.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 29, 1862.

Gen. Curtis with his staff paid a visit this morning to the fortifications surrounding the city, and expressed himself highly pleased with their appearance and the manner in which the military arrangements are conducted at them. The appearance of the General and staff on the street collected quite a crowd of citizens.

The 33d Iowa Volunteers arrived this morning and marched out to Benton Barracks, making an imposing appearance and receiving many warm encomiums from the people.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 29, 1862.

Three hundred and sixty-three disloyal citizens of Carroll County, Mo., have recently been assessed \$11,000 by the Board of Commissioners appointed under the General Order No. 3, for killing and wounding loyal soldiers and citizens, and for taking property belonging to said persons. The same levied range from \$2 to \$1,000 on each person. If the amount is not paid in ten days after notice, their property will be seized and sold.

Augusta Lost by Cowardice—Hamphrey Marshall and Kirby Smith Marching on Covington.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 29, 1862.

Informal reports from Augusta show that the town was lost on Saturday through the cowardice of the captains of three gunboats, who fired only three shots, and left the town to its fate. A sharp fight was made by the Home Guard. From 75 to 100 Rebels were killed and wounded.

Among the latter was a son of George D. Prentice of Louisville. Our loss was ten or twelve killed and wounded. Col. Buford was taken prisoner.

The loss to the town by fire was \$100,000.

Hamphrey Marshall and Kirby Smith's forces are reported to be at Cynthiana, Ky., today, 30,000 strong, moving toward Covington.

It is rumored that Gen. Buell has been ordered to Winchester.

The Command in Western Virginia.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 29, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore has been assigned by Gen. Wright to the command of the District of Western Virginia, headquarters at Point Pleasant. He proceeds with his staff to-day to enter upon his duties.

Departure of the Twenty-second New-Jersey Regiment.

TRENTON, N. J., Monday, Sept. 29, 1862.

The 22d Regiment of New-Jersey, nine-months' men left to-day for the seat of war. The regiment is fully equipped, and composed of a fine body of men, principally young men from the better families.

Arrival of the Anglo Saxon at Father Point.

FATHER POINT, C. E., Monday, Sept. 29, 1862.

The steamship Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool 18th, via London, arrived 19th inst., passed Father Point, en route to Quebec, at 4:30 p. m. She has 69 cabin and 157 steerage passengers. Her news is anticipated by her own report from Cape Race.

The steamship St. Andrew, from Quebec, arrived at Glasgow on the 15th.

The Australian Outward Bound.

CAREW, Monday, Sept. 29, 1862.

The steamship Australia, from New-York for Liverpool, was loaded at 8 o'clock Sunday morning, and news from New-York to the 27th placed on board, as well as commercial telegrams of the 25th, 26th, and 27th, through the agency of George Stoker, esq.

Death of J. Prescott Hall.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, Sept. 29, 1862.

Hon. J. Prescott Hall, of Newport, formerly U. S. District Attorney of Southern New-York, is dead.

Death of the Mayor of New-Bedford.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 29, 1862.

The Hon. J. C. Taber, Mayor of New-Bedford, died to-day after brief illness.

WAR MEETING IN THE EIGHTEENTH WARD.

An enthusiastic meeting of citizens of the Eighteenth Ward was held last evening, at the hall corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street. Elliot C. Cowen was called to the chair, and opened the meeting with a patriotic address, followed by the Hon. M. Miliken, Dr. Noyes, James Kelly, E. F. Hall, Wm. Lamb, Jr., and Philip Frankenstein. Mr. John A. Foster made a detailed statement in reference to the Sixth Senatorial District committee. Some twenty subscriptions were made on the spot, and a Finance Committee, consisting of Dr. Foster, E. Wade, Jr., B. W. Halsey, and E. C. Cowen, was appointed. The meeting adjourned to Friday evening.

FIFTEENTH WARD WADSWORTH UNION CLUB.—The next meeting of this Club, to hear the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization, will be held at the Wright Hotel, corner of Broadway and Eighth street, on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Business Notices.

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MARRIED.

SPELMAN—HOYT—At Manchester, Vt., on Tuesday, Sept. 29,

by the Rev. James Anderson, was wedded F. W. HOYT, esq.,

of Manchester.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—At Newburgh, on Saturday, Sept. 29, Dr. C. V.

ANDERSON, aged 58 years, and 10 months.

CARROLL.—On Sunday evening, Sept. 29, Miss Sarah Carroll,

aged 50 years, died at her residence, 10 West 10th street.

The relatives and friends of the family, and friends of her

religion, are invited to attend her funeral, which will be held at

10 West 10th street, on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 2 p. m.

Funeral services will be held at 10 West 10th street, on

Wednesday, 1st inst., at 10 o'clock.

Capt. David Myers, of Company C, 10th Regiment, Brook-

lyn, notice of funeral in tomorrow's paper.

MEAGHER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 25, of inflam-

mation of the lungs, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Edward

Meagher, aged 35 years.

MURRAY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 26, John Murray,

in the 5th year of his age.

McDONALD.—In this city, on Friday, Sept. 26, Matilda

McDONALD, aged 72 years and 7 months.

McDONALD.—In this city, on Saturday, Sept. 27, Patrick

McDONALD, aged 14 years.

McKENNA.—In this city, suddenly, on Saturday, Sept. 27,

James McKenna, youngest son of Felix McKenna and Polly

McKENNA, aged 14 years.

McLAUGHLIN.—In this city, on Saturday, Sept. 27, of

wounds received in the late battle of Antietam, Charles J., son

of Robert McLaughlin, aged 22 years.

McLOUGHLIN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 27, of con-

sommation, Barrett McLaughlin, in the 22d year of his age.

McMAYON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 27, of con-

sommation, Anne, wife of James McMAYON, aged 33 years.

MYERS, of Company C, 10th Regiment, Brooklyn, died at

Antietam, on Friday, Sept. 26, of wounds received in the

late battle of Antietam, aged 28 years.

McFARLAND.—In this city, on Sunday, Sept. 28, Catharine,

wife of Alexander McFarland, aged 55 years.

McLOUGHLIN.—In this city, on Saturday, Sept. 27, of

wounds received in the late battle of Antietam, Charles J., son

of Robert McLaughlin, aged 22 years.

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